

A COUNTY-BY-COUNTY STATEWIDE APPROACH
TO
REDRAWING WYOMING'S LEGISLATIVE DISTRICTS
2011

A Narrative Key To The Plan Entitled "County-By-County Statewide"
Available at

<http://legisweb.state.wy.us/Redistricting/County%20by%20County%20Statewide%20Plan.pdf>

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This year, Wyoming's 60 House of Representative and 30 Senate legislative districts are required to be redrawn with the object of achieving substantial population equality within those districts. When completed, every House district must contain the ideal number of 9,394 people,¹ plus or minus five percent, while each Senate district must be double that number and comprised of two adjacent House districts.

According to the 2010 census, in the last ten years, Wyoming's population grew by almost 70,000 people. Therefore, each House district must on average reflect an increase of 1,165 people. However, across the state growth was uneven. In spite of the overall trend, some regions actually lost population while others fairly well exploded. The old districts simply no longer fit the new population realities and efforts to remodel existing district lines make the task more complicated than it really is. The better approach to redistricting begins with a clean slate.

This plan takes a comprehensive, statewide approach to solving Wyoming's redistricting puzzle and is quite simple. It begins with a statewide framework for structure, but relies on local expertise for details and completion. ***By merely following county boundaries to the greatest extent possible***, counties and combinations of counties form single or multiple natural legislative districts

(“naturals”) within their boundaries, requiring no further adjustments other than to draw in the interior lines that create the number of districts to which the people who live within those county boundaries are entitled.²

Drawing legislative district boundaries along county lines has a lot more going for it besides just ease of creation. *Operating* legislative districts within county boundaries is simply more efficient. Minimizing voter confusion, election expense and the corrosive effects on community continuity are just a few of the advantages realized when district boundaries correspond with county lines. For the next five legislative elections we will have to live with the lines drawn in this redistricting process. Elections are a function of county administration and the county lines are already drawn. We had just as well take advantage of them. There is little reason to do it any other way.

Naturals: Naturals are analogous to the clues or “givens” in a sudoku puzzle and provide the necessary direction for solving the rest of the problem because once they are filled in, other parts of the puzzle fall into place. The following counties are naturals and form 32 of the needed 60 districts.

County	Population	Number of Districts	Total Deviation From “Ideal”	Average Percentage Deviation from Ideal Per District
Albany	36,299	4	-1,277	-3.4%
Laramie⁴+ Goshen	91,738 <u>+13,249</u> 104,987	11	1,653	+1.6%
Lincoln	18,106	2	-682	-3.6%
Natrona	75,450	8	+298	+4%
Park	28,205	3	+23	+0.08%
Sheridan	29,116	3	+934	+4%
Niobrara+ Weston	2,484 <u>+7,208</u> 9,692	1	+298	+3.1%
SUBTOTALS:				
9	301,855	32	+1,247	+4.1%

Nearly Naturals: While naturals provide the solution to more than half of Wyoming's total redistricting problem, other counties are also very close in population to the ideal number. By following county boundaries to the greatest extent possible and by borrowing or lending population from or to a contiguous, cooperating county, "nearly natural" counties can achieve the ideal district population with minimal impact to the cooperator.³ This plan anticipates that input will be generated by local folks who best know how certain counties can be divided when division cannot otherwise be avoided.

Johnson County is short of the ideal population by 825 people. Sheridan County is long by 927 people. If Johnson borrows 825 from Sheridan, perhaps in the area of Story, this will give Johnson the ideal population for a district. This area of Sheridan County shares a close community of interest with Johnson County and district lines could be drawn in a manner where deviation from the county boundaries would be minimal.

Sublette County is in excess of the ideal population by 853 people. Sublette can lend Sweetwater County that number which will help Sweetwater, Uinta and Carbon Counties cooperate to form 9 districts.

Platte County is only short 727 people. The Laramie County/Goshen County group can easily lend that number without affecting the eleven districts to which those counties are entitled. It is anticipated that the loan to Platte County might be drawn in the area adjacent to Platte County's southern boundary.

Crook County, Campbell County and Converse County: Crook County is 2,311 people short of the ideal population. It can borrow that number from northern Campbell County and in doing so helps solve the dilemma faced by Converse County, which is otherwise unmanageable within county boundaries. At 13,833 people, Converse County has a population that is 4,439 too large for one district and is 4,955

people short of two districts. However, after lending 2,311 people to Crook County, the balance of Campbell County, when combined with Converse County, holds 57,655 people, from which six districts can be formed.

Big Horn County has a population of 11,898 and is 2,274 people in excess of ideal. Big Horn County can contain one entire district within its boundaries, however, its location against the Montana border and between ideal counties limits its lending options for surplus population. One possibility is for Big Horn to lend Washakie County its excess even though this transaction leaves Washakie in need of further adjustment, it having to then lend Hot Springs County 1,416 people.

County	Total Population For These Districts	# of Districts	Total Devia- tion	Average Deviation/ District	Average % Deviation
Albany	36,299	4	-1,277	-319	+3.4%
Big Horn (Less 2,274 to Washakie)	9,394	1	0	0	0
Campbell⁴/Converse (Less 2,311 to Crook)	57,655	6	+1,301	+217	+2.3%
Crook (plus 2,311 from Campbell)	9,394	1	0	0	0%
Johnson (plus 825 from Sheridan)	9,394	1	0	0	0%
Laramie/Goshen (Less 727 to Platte)	104,260	11	+926	+84	+.89%
Lincoln	18,106	2	-682	-341	-3.6%
Natrona	75,450	8	+298	+37	+.4%
Niobrara/Weston	9,692	1	+298	+298	+3.2%
Park	28,205	3	+23	+8	+.08%
Platte (plus 727 from Laramie/Goshen)	9,394	1	0	0	0%
Sheridan (less 825 to Johnson)	28,291	3	+109	+36	+.39%
Sublette (less 853 to Sweetwater)	9,394	1	0	0	0%
Washakie (plus 2,274 from Big Horn and less 1,413 to Hot Springs)	9,394	1	0	0	0%
TOTALS for 17 Counties	414,322	44	+996	+22	+.24%

Once the naturals and nearly naturals are recognized, the framework for solving the entire redistricting problem is in place. Two blocs of three counties each are left over and with a little help, nicely complete the solution to the puzzle. In the south, Uinta County, Sweetwater County and Carbon County, plus the surplus population from Sublette County, form the outline for nine districts. Further to the north, the outside boundaries of Teton County, Fremont County and Hot Springs County, plus the extra population from Washakie County will describe the last seven districts. Of these in the north, one district must be given special consideration under the Voting Rights Act of 1964. It is suggested the location of that district be established first.

County	Population	Number # # of Districts	Total Deviation	Average Deviation Per District	Average % Deviation
TOTALS from above for 17 Counties	414,322	44	+996	+23	+.02%
Uinta, Sweetwater and Carbon Counties (plus 853 from Sublette)	81,662	9	-2,884	-320	-3.4%
Teton, Fremont and Hot Springs Counties (plus 1,413 from Washakie)	67,642	7	1,887	+269	+2.8%
Totals on 23 Counties	563,626	60	0	0	0

Additional information on redistricting can be found on the Legislatures 2011 Redistricting page at:
<http://legisweb.state.wy.us/lisoweb/Redistricting/LegislativeRedistricting.aspx>

Notes:

¹The ideal district population is derived by dividing Wyoming's population by 60, the established number of House districts in the state. Therefore: $563,626/60 = 9,394$.

²Where county boundaries outline more than one district or where district boundaries cannot be drawn along county lines, local input will direct the location of the division lines. It should be made clear that this plan does not anticipate any multi-member districts.

³Districts don't have to be "ideal." The population contained therein only need be within a range of plus or minus five per cent of ideal. Thus, based on local considerations, the actual population borrowed or lent may be within a range that is as many as 470 people higher or lower than the ideal number of 9,394. For instance, Platte County could borrow as few as 257 or as many as 1197 from Laramie County to form a district. This latitude can provide convenient flexibility in drawing districts. However, approaching maximum deviation in any district may, as an unintended consequence, imperil the overall result elsewhere in the redistricting problem.

⁴Campbell County and Laramie County could actually both be considered naturals. Campbell's boundaries contain five districts and Laramie's, ten, all within acceptable deviations. However, on occasion, leaving even a natural county intact is not an option because of special considerations concerning certain neighboring counties.

County-by-County Statewide Plan (Representative Hans Hunt)

